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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/713,849	11/15/2000	Daniel Biederman	CISCP671	4811
26541	7590	10/05/2004	EXAMINER	
RITTER, LANG & KAPLAN 12930 SARATOGA AE. SUITE D1 SARATOGA, CA 95070			MAIS, MARK A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2664	

DATE MAILED: 10/05/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/713,849

Applicant(s)

DANIEL BIEDERMAN

Examiner

Mark A Mais

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 November 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

2. Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Lafe et al. (USP 6,449,658).

3. With regard to claim 1, Lafe et al. discloses, in a communication network, a method for forwarding data across the network comprising:

assigning a priority level to said data; selecting said data for data compression responsive to said priority level [selectively assigns 'lossless' or 'lossy' methods for compression (col. 4,

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**lines 17-20; *see also* col. 2, lines 8-19) based on a Q (quality) level, col. 7, lines 14-22 (fig. 5).**

**A lossless (high priority, no loss) compression method is used for financial data and a lossy (lower priority, some loss tolerated) compression method is used for audio, col. 5, lines 28-42]; and**

**sending said data through said network [Abstract].**

4. With regard to claim 10, Lafe et al. discloses, in a digital communication network, a method for forwarding packets across the network comprising:

**providing a data compression system [figs. 2 and 3], having a variable compression level [selectively assigns 'lossless' or 'lossy' methods for compression (col. 4, lines 17-20); *see also* col. 2, lines 8-19, based on a Q (quality) level, col. 7, lines 14-22 (fig. 5)];**

**inputting the packets to the data compression system while adjusting the variable compression level for individual ones of the packets responsive to priority level of the packets [selectively assigns 'lossless' or 'lossy' methods for compression (col. 4, lines 17-20; *see also* col. 2, lines 8-19) based on a Q (quality) level, col. 7, lines 14-22 (fig. 5). A lossless (high priority, no loss) compression method is used for financial data and a lossy (lower priority, some loss tolerated) compression method is used for audio, col. 5, lines 28-42. Thus, an inverse relationship exists between the compression and priority levels.]; and**

**sending the packets as compressed through the network [the AC selectively performs compression prior to transmission, col. 6, lines 60-64].**

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5. With regard to claim 11, Lafe et al. discloses, in a digital communication network, apparatus for forwarding data across the network comprising:

a compression switch **[fig. 2, AC 20 and/or AS 30]** that receives the data **[intercepts packets, col. 6, lines 61-62]** and assigns a compression level to the data responsive to a priority level of the data **[Q level is selected by the user (col. 7, lines 26-33), wherein the compression decision is automatically made by the accelerator client (AC) 20 (fig. 2) with instructions from the user, col. 6, lines 64-67];**

a compression system that compresses the data according to the compression level **[fig. 5, compressor 54, which compresses based on Q level, col. 7, lines 6-8];** and

an output interface that forwards the data across the network as compressed by the compression system **[fig. 2, inherent input/output interface to ISP via low-speed connection].**

6. With regard to claim 16, Lafe discloses a computer program product **[inherent because AC 20 application that is running on a user's computer (fig. 2, col. 39-42) and stored in memory]** for forwarding data across a network comprising:

code **[inherent]** that assigns a priority level to the data; code **[inherent]** that selects the data for data compression responsive to the priority level **[selectively assigns 'lossless' or 'lossy' methods for compression (col. 4, lines 17-20; see also col. 2, lines 8-19) based on a Q (quality) level, col. 7, lines 14-22 (fig. 5). A lossless (high priority, no loss) compression method is used for financial data and a lossy (lower priority, some loss tolerated) compression method is used for audio, col. 5, lines 28-42. Thus, an inverse relationship exists between the compression and priority levels.];**

code that sends the data through the network [**the AC selectively performs compression prior to transmission, col. 6, lines 60-64**]; and

a computer-readable storage medium that stores the codes [**inherent because AC 20 application that is running on a user's computer (fig. 2, col. 39-42) and stored in memory**].

7. With regard to claim 25, Lefe discloses a computer program product [**inherent because AC 20 application that is running on a user's computer (fig. 2, col. 39-42) and stored in memory**] for forwarding packets across a network comprising:

code [**inherent**] that provides a data compression system having a variable compression level [**selectively assigns 'lossless' or 'lossy' methods for compression (col. 4, lines 17-20); see also col. 2, lines 8-19, based on a Q (quality) level, col. 7, lines 14-22 (fig. 5)**];

code [**inherent**] that inputs the packets to the data compression system while adjusting the variable compression level for individual ones of the packets responsive to priority level of the packets [**selectively assigns 'lossless' or 'lossy' methods for compression (col. 4, lines 17-20; see also col. 2, lines 8-19) based on a Q (quality) level, col. 7, lines 14-22 (fig. 5). A lossless (high priority, no loss) compression method is used for financial data and a lossy (lower priority, some loss tolerated) compression method is used for audio, col. 5, lines 28-42. Thus, an inverse relationship exists between the compression and priority levels.**];

code [**inherent**] that sends the packets as compressed through the network [**the AC selectively performs compression prior to transmission, col. 6, lines 60-64**]; and

a computer-readable storage medium that stores the codes [**inherent because AC 20 application that is running on a user's computer (fig. 2, col. 39-42) and stored in memory**].

8. With regard to claim 26, Lafe et al. discloses, in a data communication network, apparatus for forwarding data across the network comprising:

means for assigning a priority level to the data; means for selecting the data for data compression responsive to the priority level [**selectively assigns 'lossless' or 'lossy' methods for compression (col. 4, lines 17-20; see also col. 2, lines 8-19) based on a Q (quality) level, col. 7, lines 14-22 (fig. 5). A lossless (high priority, no loss) compression method is used for financial data and a lossy (lower priority, some loss tolerated) compression method is used for audio, col. 5, lines 28-42. Thus, an inverse relationship exists between the compression and priority levels.**]; and

means for sending the data through the network [**the AC selectively performs compression prior to transmission, col. 6, lines 60-64**].

9. With regard to claim 27, Lafe et al. discloses, in a packet switched network, apparatus for forwarding packets across the network comprising:

means for compressing data using a variable compression level [**selectively assigns 'lossless' or 'lossy' methods for compression (col. 4, lines 17-20); see also col. 2, lines 8-19, based on a Q (quality) level, col. 7, lines 14-22 (fig. 5)**];

means for inputting the packets to the compressing means while adjusting the variable compression level for individual ones of the packets responsive to priority level of the packets [**selectively assigns 'lossless' or 'lossy' methods for compression (col. 4, lines 17-20; see also col. 2, lines 8-19) based on a Q (quality) level, col. 7, lines 14-22 (fig. 5). A lossless (high**

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**priority, no loss) compression method is used for financial data and a lossy (lower priority, some loss tolerated) compression method is used for audio, col. 5, lines 28-42. Thus, an inverse relationship exists between the compression and priority levels.]; and**

**means for sending the packets as compressed through the network [fig. 2, inherent input/output interface to ISP via low-speed connection].**

10. With regard to claim 2, Lafe et al. discloses compressing the data only if the priority level is below a threshold **[Q level is selected by the user, col. 7, lines 26-33].**

11. With regard to claim 3, Lafe et al. discloses

**determining a compression level for the data based on said priority level [Q level is selected by the user (col. 7, lines 26-33), wherein the compression decision is automatically made by the accelerator client (AC) 20 (fig. 2) with instructions from the user, col. 6, lines 64-67]; and**

**compressing the data according to the priority level prior to sending the data through the network [the AC selectively performs compression prior to transmission, col. 6, lines 60-64].**

12. With regard to claims 4, 6, 11, 19, and 21, Lafe et al. discloses

**determining the compression level according to an inverse relationship between the compression level and the priority level so that high priority traffic is favored in allocating bandwidth [selectively assigns 'lossless' or 'lossy' methods for compression (col. 4, lines 17-20; see also col. 2, lines 8-19) based on a Q (quality) level, col. 7, lines 14-22 (fig. 5). A**



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**lossless (high priority, no loss) compression method is used for financial data and a lossy (lower priority, some loss tolerated) compression method is used for audio, col. 5, lines 28-42. Thus, an inverse relationship exists between the compression and priority levels.]**

13. With regard to claims 5, 18, and 20, Lafe et al. discloses

determining a compression level for the data based on the priority level **[Q level is selected by the user (col. 7, lines 26-33), wherein the compression decision is automatically made by the accelerator client (AC) 20 (fig. 2) with instructions from the user, col. 6, lines 64-67] and network congestion [interpreted by examiner as the rate/speed of transfer of data (i.e., slower speed networks takes more time to transfer data, and, therefore, benefit from compression, col. 1, lines 51-57)]**; and

compressing said data according to said priority level prior to sending said data through said network **[the AC selectively performs compression prior to transmission, col. 6, lines 60-64]**.

14. With regard to claims 7, 13, 16, and 22, Lafe et al. discloses

setting a threshold priority level for compression eligibility based on network congestion **[interpreted by examiner as the rate/speed of transfer of data (i.e., slower speed networks takes more time to transfer data, and, therefore, benefit from compression, col. 1, lines 51-57)]**; and

compressing the data only if the priority level is below the threshold **[Q level is selected by the user, col. 7, lines 26-33]**.

15. With regard to claims 8, 15, and 24, Lafe et al. discloses that the priority level corresponds to a quality of service class [selectively assigns 'lossless' or 'lossy' methods for compression (col. 4, lines 17-20; *see also* col. 2, lines 8-19) based on a Q (quality) level, col. 7, lines 14-22 (fig. 5). A lossless (high priority, no loss) compression method is used for financial data and a lossy (lower priority, some loss tolerated) compression method is used for audio, col. 5, lines 28-42.].

16. With regard to claims 9, 14, and 23, Lafe et al. discloses that the data comprises a packet [TCP/IP packets, col. 3, lines 60-63].

### ***Conclusion***

17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

- (a) Brennan et al. (USP 6,728,778), LAN switch with compressed packet storage.
- (b) Mahler et al. (USP 6,542,504), Profile based method for packet header compression in a point to point link.
- (c) Gillon et al. (USP 5,838,927), Method and apparatus for compressing a continuous, indistinct data stream.

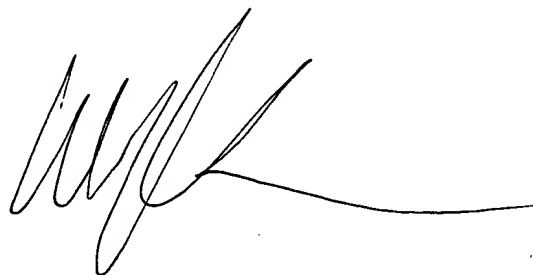
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18. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mark A Mais whose telephone number is (571) 272-3138. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30.

19. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wellington Chin can be reached on (703) 305-4366. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

20. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

September 29, 2004

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